

maxillæ they send down a short, stout process to meet an ascending process from the premaxillæ. This process is displaced upward and forward on each side of the skull. The one on the left side is seen, in the figure of the lateral aspect of the skull, as a triangular projection silhouetted against the back part of the nasal opening. In advance of the horn the nasals contract rapidly and continue forward as a vertically narrow, laterally compressed arch, which descends anteriorly in a sweeping curve to join the premaxillæ. A vertical nasal septum, contributed to by each nasal, descends from their longitudinal junction to form the upper margin of the nasal opening and in front to join the premaxillæ. This septum supplies to the nasals anteriorly a large vertical surface of contact and greatly strengthens them. An admirable provision for the support of the nasal horn-core is seen in the formation of the nasal bones, which, under the horn, form a massive, transverse arch, and in front a longitudinal arch braced beneath by the septum, the whole wonderfully adapted to withstand heavy strains transmitted from the horn above.

The maxilla narrows rapidly to the front, where it reaches the premaxilla. Its upper half, which is overlapped behind by the jugal, overhangs the lower half, whose concave hinder end is covered by the triangular transverse bone.

The premaxilla has a smooth surface, is narrow in front and flares outward below. In lateral aspect it is obtusely angular in front and beneath. It consists of a well defined marginal strip of nearly the same breadth as, and in continuation downward and backward of, the arched portion of the nasal, standing out from and circumscribing below a sunken, inflected area, which rises as a thin plate to meet the nasal septum anteriorly and to form the lower free edge of the nasal opening behind. It is overlapped at its front angle by the rostral bone, which fits into a sutural groove between the premaxillæ in front and is closely applied to them as far back as the lower angulation. Posteriorly an ascending process reaches the descending process of the nasals.

The exact boundaries between the frontals, prefrontals, postfrontals and lachrymals have not been determined, as these bones were coossified and the sutures between them are for the most part obliterated. The frontals were not large and met in the midline for a short distance only, as indicated seemingly by impressed markings, which appear to be the remains of a fronto-postfrontal suture. The postfrontals, however, were extensively developed. In the midline anteriorly they met for some distance in sutural contact, but posteriorly they were widely separated by a long postfrontal fontanelle. They